



Statewide Ozone Steering Committee Meeting

April 11, 2008



New Ozone Standard

– Clean Air Act

- Requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the criteria pollutants – CO, Lead, NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Ozone, SO₂.
- Establishes two types of standards – primary and secondary. Primary standards protect public health. Secondary standards protect public welfare such as visibility, property damage, etc.
- Review and, if necessary, revise the National Ambient Air Quality Standards every five years.



On March 12, 2008, EPA Administrator Johnson announced a new primary 8-hour ozone standard of .075 ppm. The secondary standard was set identical to the primary.

Based on the current air monitoring data, 26 parishes could potentially be designated nonattainment due to monitor design values above .075.

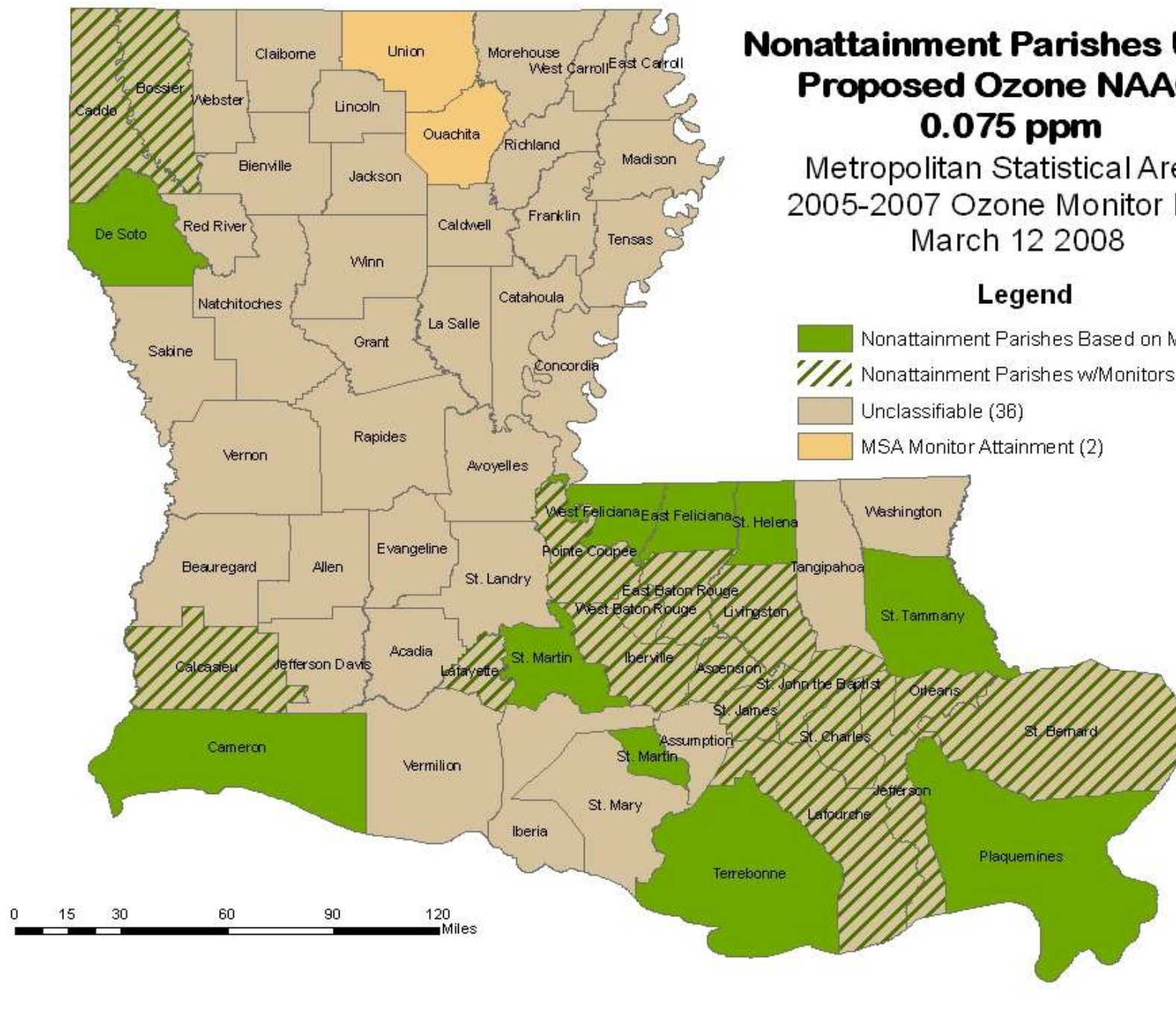
Design Value – the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration measured at each monitor within an area.

Nonattainment Parishes Under Proposed Ozone NAAQS 0.075 ppm

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
2005-2007 Ozone Monitor Data
March 12 2008

Legend

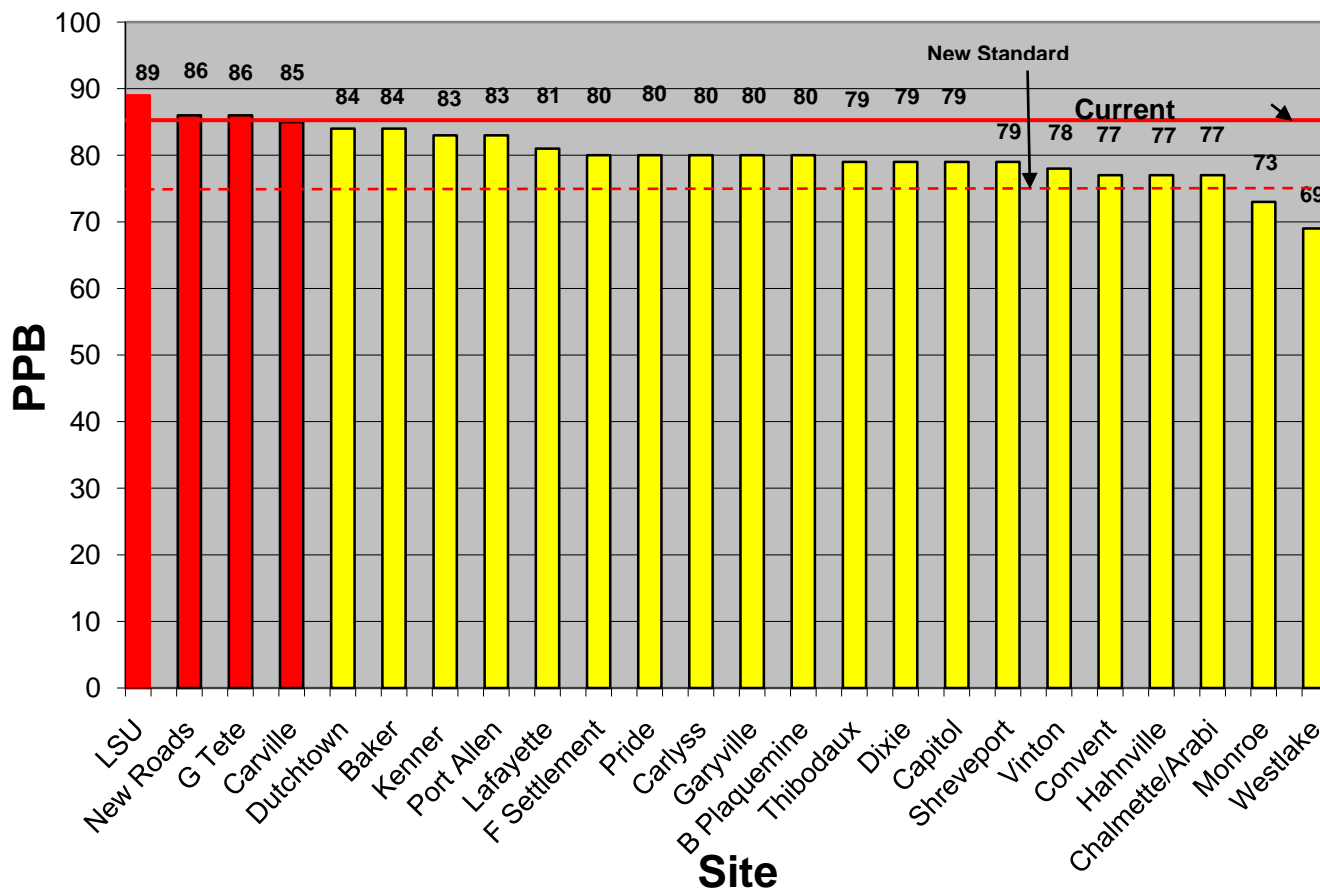
- Nonattainment Parishes Based on MSA (26)
- Nonattainment Parishes w/Monitors
- Unclassifiable (36)
- MSA Monitor Attainment (2)





Current Design Values

8-Hr Design Value as of December 31, 2007





Implementation of the New Standard

Once EPA sets a new standard, work on implementation begins with developing a control strategy. Under this new standard, the anticipated implementation schedule is as follows:

State Recommendations Due to EPA	No Later than March 12, 2009
Final Designations	No Later than March 12, 2010
Classification Table and Implementation Rules	March 2009 – April 2010
First Attainment Demonstration SIPs Due	2013
Attainment Dates	2013 – 2030 (depends on severity of problem)

It should be noted that this schedule is subject to change depending on court challenges and any other possible litigation, etc.



Designations and Classifications

- Designation refers to whether or not an area is above or below the standard
- Classification categories are determined based on an area's design value.



Designations and Classifications

- The Five Classification Categories
 - Marginal
 - Moderate
 - Serious
 - Severe
 - Extreme



Impacts of the New Standard

- Public
- Industry
- Air Planning Agencies (LDEQ)



Impacts to Public

- Air Quality Awareness and Health (AQI)
- Ozone Action Days
- Gasoline RVP Requirement
- Stage II Vapor Recovery at Fueling Stations
- Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program
- Transportation Control Measures such as HOV, bicycle lanes, traffic flow improvements, flex programs, etc.
- Conformity (General and Transportation)
- Formation of Clean Air Coalitions



Revised Air Quality Index (AQI)

Category	AQI Value	1997 8-hour (ppm)	2008 8-hour (ppm)
Good	0-50	0.000-0.064	0.000-0.059
Moderate	51-100	0.065-0.084	0.060-0.075
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101-150	0.085-0.104	0.076-0.095
Unhealthy	151-200	0.105-0.124	0.096-0.115
Very Unhealthy	201-300	0.125-0.374	0.116-0.374
Hazardous	301-400	No Change	No Change
	401-500	No Change	No Change



Revised Air Quality Index (AQI)

We can expect some significant changes in how the AQI will affect the reported air Quality in Louisiana. Using the 2007 monitoring data as an example, the number of reported unhealthy for sensitive groups (orange AQI) days in the Baton Rouge area will increase from 19 days to 28 days. Likewise the number of unhealthy days (Red AQI) will increase from 1 to 5 days.

We also expect that the other areas of the state will be affected similarly. Again using the 2007 data as an example, the other areas of the state will see an increase in the number of Orange AQI days from 10 to 37 and the number of Red AQI days from 1 to 3.

Ozone Action Days will be called whenever an exceedance is expected to occur. Forecasting will be done for all regions of the state.



Ozone Action Day Measures

- Care for your car - Regular maintenance and tune-ups, changing the oil and checking tire inflation can improve gas mileage, extend your car's life and increase its resale value. It can also reduce traffic congestion due to preventable breakdowns and it could reduce your car's emissions by more than half
- Trip chain, combine errands and limit daytime driving
- Ride public transportation or carpool to work
- Take your lunch to work
- Walk or ride a bicycle for short trips.
- Refuel when its cool - after 6 p.m. - Refueling during cooler periods of the day or in the evening can prevent gas fumes from heating up and creating ozone. And that can help reduce ozone alert days
- Don't top off your tank - It releases gas fumes into the air and cancels the benefits of the pump's anti-pollution devices. So stopping short of a full tank is safer and reduces pollution
- Make certain your gas cap seals tightly or replace it if its lost.
- Avoid prolonged idling and jackrabbit starts - "Drive Emissionwise".
- Don't mow your lawn or use gas powered lawn equipment until after 6 p.m
- Barbecue with electric starter, not fluid starter.
- Conserve energy in your home
- **Spread the word!** Talk to your coworkers and neighbors about the Ozone Action Program.



Impacts of the New Standard on Industry

- Emission Inventory Requirements
- Lowered Major Source Thresholds
- New Source Review
- Emission Offsets
- RACT Requirements
- Penalty Fees



Impacts of the New Standard on LDEQ

- Enhanced Air Monitoring Network – Additional sites and compounds
- Conformity Determinations
- Submit State Implementation Plans
- Photochemical Grid Modeling
- Prepare and Submit Demonstration of Reasonable Further Progress Plans to EPA
- Perform additional permitting, compliance inspections, etc.



Path Forward

- Meet with stakeholders in potential nonattainment areas
- Work with EPA on Implementation Rules
- Continue work in BR Nonattainment Area
- Promote Air Quality Awareness